August 10, 1774. NUMB. 2381.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WHEREAS there is a new POST eſtabliſhed by John Foxcroft, Eſq; Deputy Poſt-Maſter-General in America, from Philadelphia to Baltimore, once a week; he ſets out from Philadelphia every Saturday, gets to Baltimore every Monday, returns from Baltimore every Tueſday, and arrives at Philadelphia on the Thurſday morning following. And as the ſubſcriber has undertaken to ride, he takes this method of acquainting the public that he will, for whoever pleaſes to employ him, take down horſes, or bring them up, to any part of the road, and carry parcels likewiſe. Any gentlemen who are pleaſed to favour him with their commands, may depend on the greateſt punctuality and diſpatch, by their humble ſervant to command,

Philadelphia, Auguſt 5, 1774. JOHN PERKINS.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the 18th of Auguſt inſtant, at the houſe of WILLIAM GESS, near the premiſes,

A TRACT of LAND, called Proſpect, containing 1000 acres; this tract is entirely woodland, the ſoil well adapted for farming, being well watered by a conſtant ſtream, from which a quantity of good meadow may be made; the road from the Garriſon Church to Murray's, where it interſects the Conewago-road, runs through this land; it is convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip, and ſeveral merchant-mills; the diſtance from Baltimore only 15 miles, on a good public waggon-road, by which the purchaſer may attend with eaſe the weekly market at Baltimore, where the higheſt price is given for every article that can be produced and ſpared from a farm; the land is capable of great improvement, being freſh; it may be divided into three or four plantations. The title and terms of ſale may be made known, by applying to ROBERT ALEXANDER, Eſq; in Baltimore, or LEVI MARKS, in Philadelphia. Reaſonable credit will be given, if required, on giving good ſecurity. ¶

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Orphans Court, on Monday, the 29th day of Auguſt inſtant, at the houſe of Samuel Smith, in the townſhip of Kingſeſs, in the county of Philadelphia, known by the ſign of the Blue Bell, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, a certain piece or parcel of meadow, ſituate, lying and being in the ſaid townſhip of Kingſeſs, containing about 62 acres and a half; bounded by Tinicum road, by Bow-creek, by other land of Zachariah Cox, deceaſed, and by Chriſtopher Elliott's meadow; late the eſtate of Zachariah Cox, deceaſed. The ſame will be divided into ſeven leſſer lots, and a road laid out for the accommodation of the ſame. A plan of which lots may be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe, at George Grey's ferry, upon Schuylkill, at the Widow Pearſon's, in Darby, and at the place of ſale. The ſale to begin at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Attendance will be given, at the time and place of ſale, by ELIZABETH COX, and DAVID GIBSON, Adminiſtrators. ¶

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1774.

IN purſuance and by virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of the county of Northumberland, will be expoſed to ſale, at the town of Sunbury, in the ſaid county, on the 24th day of Auguſt inſtant, TWO TRACTS of LAND: One of them containing 1180 acres, lying on a large branch of Fiſhing-creek, about 30 miles from Sunbury; on this tract are 400 acres of rich bottom, and 200 acres of well watered meadow may conveniently be made, the reſt of the land is well timbered; on the ſtream, which is large and conſtant, are two very good mill-ſeats. The other of them contains about 182 acres, ſituate in Buffaloe Valley, on one of the branches of Buffaloe Creek, bounded by land of Peter Harold, and others.

And by virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Cumberland county, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the town of Carliſle, on the 29th day of Auguſt inſtant, A TRACT of LAND, containing 297 acres, ſituate near Juniata river; the ſoil of this tract is of the beſt quality, well timbered and watered, and will afford a large portion of excellent meadow; bounded by lands of Griffith Jones, Charles Taylor, and others; part of the eſtate late of John Jones, junior, deceaſed.

Attendance will be given at the ſeveral days and places above-mentioned, by WILLIAM PUSEY, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. The land near Juniata is about two miles from David Engliſh's merchant-mill, and one mile from his ſaw-mill.

WILLIAM PERKENS

HATH removed his SHOP to the North-eaſt Corner of South and Water-ſtreets, where he continues to make and ſell all Kinds of BLACKSMITHS WORK, and EDGE TOOLS, as uſual. ¶

ABRAHAM WAYNE,

In Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, near the Dock-bridge,

HATH for SALE, Madeira, Liſbon, Malaga, Teneriffe, and blackberry wine; Jamaica ſpirit, Weſt-India and Continent rum, wine, bitters, cordials, French brandy, Holland and American geneva, wine and cyder vinegar, fit for pickling, melaſſes, loaf, lump and muſcovado ſugars, ſugar candy, tea, coffee, chocolate, ſpices, rice, ſtarch, indigo, Weſton's ſnuff, logwood, braziel, allom, copperas, brimſtone, barley, oatmeal, cotton and linen checks, Iriſh linens, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails, ſprigs, tacks, &c. Alſo the time of an Engliſh ſervant lad, who has 4 years and 3 months to ſerve; and a groundrent of 3l. 12s. ariſing out of a lot on the north ſide of Chriſtian-ſtreet, near the Swedes Church, Southwark, and a three ſtory brick houſe, with two rooms on a floor, ſituate in Pear-ſtreet, near St. Paul's Church. *Auguſt* 4, 1774. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, on Thurſday night, the 4th of this inſtant Auguſt, from a ſtable in Moravian Alley, two red COWS, with white in their faces, the particular marks not known; as they have lately been brought from Northampton county, it is likely they may have gone that way. Whoever will give information to the PRINTERS, where they may be heard of, ſhall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and if ſtolen, THREE POUNDS to apprehend the thief.

Cheſter County, Auguſt 1, 1774.

THE following articles were found with a perſon not likely to be the owner of them, ſo are ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, viz. A gold ſtock-buckle, a pair of gold ſleeve-buttons, a ſilver ring, a red leather pocket-book, a red cloth jacket, a pair of ſhoes, check ſhirt, and trowſers. Any perſon that has loſt the ſaid goods, or any part of them, may hear of them, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at Cheſter, the 22d of this inſtant, where they will be likely to have an opportunity of ſeeing the goods, and the perſon on whom they were found, and of proving their property. WARRICK MILLER. ¶

WAS LOST, the 25th of July, a black SPANIEL PUPPY, about 4 months old, lately trimmed about the body and legs. Whoever will bring him to the PRINTERS hereof, or give information where he is, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward.

I NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

THE eighth part of an undivided RIGHT of 1900 ACRES of LAND, called St. Auguſtine Manor, lying in Cæcil county, Maryland. The tract of land in general is very good, and as for the other conveniences, ſuch as places of worſhip, markets and mill, all thoſe that are acquainted with that part of the country will allow nothing need be ſaid to recommend it; any perſon who has a mind to become a purchaſer, for terms of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's Hundred, New-Caſtle County.

Auguſt 3, 1774. JOHN HYATT.

Lower-Merion, Auguſt 8, 1774.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN ONVERZAGT, late of Germantown, Blackſmith, deceaſed, are deſired to come and pay, without further notice; and all ſuch as have any legal demands on ſaid deceaſed's eſtate, to bring in their accounts, properly proved, to FREDERICK BICKING, Executor. ¶

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 5th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living near Northampton furnace, Baltimore county, Maryland, an Iriſh ſervant, named DAVID TOOL, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is well made, has grey eyes, ſhort black hair, down look, ruddy complexion, his left thigh has been broke, which occaſions him to walk lame, though ſcarcely perceivable, is an artful fellow, has run away ſeveral times, and been a great diſtance back; he is a noted thief and drunkard. He has been taken up ſince he run away, and made his eſcape (about the 20th of July) near George Myers, on the road to York, and it is now thought he will go towards the Warm Springs, in Virginia. He had with him two white ſhirts, checquered cotton jacket, Ruſſia ſheeting breeches, country thread ſtockings, old country made ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have 30s. if taken 20 miles from home; 40s. if 30 miles; 3l. if 50 miles; 5l. if 100 miles; 7l. 10s. if 150 miles; 10l. if 200 miles; the above reward, if 300 miles; and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

‖ 5 *W.* JOHN R. HOLLIDAY.

Northampton quarter, Baltimore county, July 26, 1774.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 15th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, two convict ſervant men, viz. *Robert Hardey*, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 9 inches high, round viſage, fair complexion, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, fair hair, ſlim made, he has a ſcar on the left ſide of his upper lip, and one on the joint of his left wriſt, has haſel eyes, and ſquints, and is ſubject to fits; he is a farmer; had on, and took with him, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, old white thickſet coat, much torn in the ſleeves, red jacket, a pair of crocus and a pair of old ozenbrigs trowſers, old yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and an old felt hat. *James Lamberd*, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 6 inches high, round viſage, fair complexion, black hair, he has a philm or ſpeck in his right eye, which makes him blind of that eye, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, he is thick and well ſet, 31 years of age, and is a farmer or baker; had on, and took with him, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, a cotton jacket, crocus trowſers, a pair of old black yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and old hat; they took two match-coat blankets, one of them ſtriped with red and the other with blue. Whoever takes up and brings home the ſaid ſervants, if 60 miles from home, 4l. for each; if 80 miles from home, 5l. for each; if 100 miles, 6l. for each; if 120 miles from home, 7l. for each; if 150 miles from home, 9l. for each; if 200 miles from home, 11l. for each; if 250 miles from home, 13l. for each; if 300 miles from home, 15l. for each; and if 350 miles from home, the above reward, paid by

CHARLES RIDGELY.

N. B. They talk the Weſt of England dialect. It is poſſible they may have a forged paſs. ‖ 5 *W.*

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the firſt day of September next, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale,

ONE ſeventh part of a propriety in the weſtern diviſion of the province of New-Jerſey, on which are due upwards of 3000 acres of rights, formerly the property of THOMAS DAVIS, now belonging to ANN KNIGHT, his heir at law. A good title can be given to the purchaſer. Enquire of §

JAMES DERKINDEREN, in Strawberry-alley.

Talbot County, ſſ. THESE are to certify, that on the 25th day of March, 1774, WILLIAM BENNY brought before me, the ſubſcriber, as a ſtray, a bay MARE colt, between two and three years old, poorly grown, not above 13 hands high, neither docked nor branded, with a ſtar in her forehead, a hanging mane on the right ſide, and the inſide of her hind foot white, which are all the marks that appear about her. ¶

JOHN GIBSON.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Engliſh indented Servant MAN, who has near four Years to ſerve, profeſſes himſelf a Paper-maker by Trade. Enquire of WILLIAM DOWNES, about ten Miles from Buſhtown, on the Road leading to York, in Hertford County, Maryland. ¶

STRAYED from the plantation of Thomas Marſhall, of the townſhip of Darby, on the 13th day of July laſt, a BAY FILLEY, about two years old, with a black mane and tail, neither brand nor ear-mark, has been docked, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid Filley, and brings her to the owner, ſhall receive FIFTEEN SHILLINGS reward, paid by ¶

JAMES MARSHALL. ¶

Deptford townſhip, Auguſt 2, 1774.

THE owners and poſſeſſors of the meadows and ſwamp on Rambo's Run, in the county of Glouceſter, and province of New-Jerſey, intend to petition the Legiſlature of the ſaid province, at their next meeting, for a law to oblige all perſons concerned to maintain their parts of the tide bank, and to do other ſervices for the benefit of the ſaid meadows and ſwamp, whereof all whom it may concern are deſired to take notice. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

Sunday laſt Captain MARTIN *arrived here, in five Weeks from Liſbon, by whom we have the following Advices.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 8.

HIS Highneſs, after conſiderably reinforcing his army, has turned all his thoughts upon his marine. Beſides the new-built ſhips, ſeveral foreign ones have been bought and armed. The Ottoman fleet will be divided into two diviſions, the ſtrongeſt of which will go out of the Dardanelles, and cruize in the Archipelago, and the other will remain in the Black Sea. The Porte has freighted ſome ſmall veſſels, which are to carry the troops for landing, that are deſtined for the Archipelago, and for a new expedition in Crimea, and alſo to reinforce the garriſon of Oczakow. The Seraſkier of the laſt mentioned place will be able, with theſe additional troops, to make a diverſion in Beſſarabia. Peace is no longer talked of here, and the Government are doing their utmoſt to carry on the war with vigour.

Madrid, April 18. By our laſt advices from Cadiz and Ferrol we learn, that the ſhips fitted out there are only waiting for a fair wind to carry them to Carthagena, where, when they are joined, the fleet will conſiſt of five ſhips of the line, and two frigates.

Vienna, April 26. Letters from Conſtantinople adviſe, that the Sultana Zeinib, ſiſter to the late Emperor, is lately dead; and that, by her deceaſe, the Grand Signor falls heir to more than eight millions of florins. The ſame advices add, that Bier Iſmail, Vice-Baſha of Nigde, in Natolia, having excited a rebellion, the Porte had ſent againſt him and his party Chiapan Oglon, who had totally defeated the rebel in a pitched battle, whoſe head had been expoſed to the eyes of the populace before the gates of the Seraglio; and that there was no proſpect of a peace between the Ruſſians and the Porte taking place this year.

Hamburgh, April 29. The accounts lately publiſhed by the court of Peterſburgh, on the ſubject of the advantages which her troops were ſaid to have gained over the rebels, make us believe that tranquility will ſoon be reſtored in the Government of Orenbourg; but advices juſt received here from good hands aſſure, on the contrary, that the flame of ſedition increaſes daily, and even to ſuch a degree, that General Bibikow, finding himſelf too weak, had diſpatched an expreſs to his Court for a reinforcement of troops to be ſent him without delay.

Conſtantinople, April 12. The three armaments deſtined for the Black Sea are ready to ſail: The firſt compoſed of three ſhips of 40 guns each, three frigates, and three galliots, under the command of Kurd Muſtapha Pacha, only waits a favourable wind to ſail for Oczakow. The ſecond, which is compoſed of ten ſhips or frigates, and 25 galliots, is to remain ſtationed at Warna. Mehemet Pacha will not, as has been mentioned, command this diviſion, but is reſerved for that deſtined for the Crimea, which will not be ready till towards the end of the month. The Company of Canoneers, named Suratches, or Diligent, is on the march toward the army; Gal Ali Pacha is arrived at the Dardanelles, and has taken the command of them in quality of Seraſkier. The Ex-Caimakan, now Captain Pacha, is likewiſe gone thither to command the fleet.

Warſaw, April 30. According to letters from Moldavia, the Ruſſians are advancing in Wallachia; and ſince the 12th of March ſix regiments have marched by Jaſſy to Bender; the fortifications and magazines of which are conſiderably augmented. The army of Prince Dolgorucki, which paſſed the winter in the government of Kiovia, and keeps an eye upon Crimea, is to march towards the Bog. It is aſſured, that the trenches will be opened before Oczakow the beginning of May. It is pretended, that General Loſſow has entered Samogitia with a body of Pruſſian troops.

Paris, May 11. The two laſt reigns comprehend a period of 131 years; that is to ſay, from 1643 to 1774; and what is very remarkable, within that time there have been no leſs than nine monarchs upon the throne of England. Lewis XIV. began his reign on the 14th of May, 1643, when he was about five years old, and died on the 1ſt of September, 1715, aged 77. Lewis XV. came to the throne before he was ſix years of age, being the great grandſon of Lewis the XIV. his grandfather, father, and elder brother, all dying (before his great grandfather) within the ſpace of a year. His grandfather was taken off by the ſmall-pox on the 14th of April, 1711, at the age of 50; his father died the 18th of February, 1712, aged 30; and his elder brother on the 8th of March following, aged five years.

Hamburgh, May 8. The King of Pruſſia and the King of England have mutually concluded a treaty, by which they reciprocally agree to deliver up ſuch criminals, as may ſeek an aſylum in the dominions of each other.

Hague, May 13. Letters from Warſaw adviſe, that the Mint which the Ruſſians had eſtabliſhed at Santagura, under the direction of the Baron de Goſtenberg, is ſuppreſſed, which is looked upon as a favourable omen of an approaching peace between the Court of Peterſburgh and the Ottoman Porte. Theſe letters add, that as the Baron de Benoit, the Pruſſian Miniſter at Warſaw, had agreed with the Delegation to ſign the Plan for a Permanent Council on the 26th of April, and that day having paſſed without any ſuch Act being performed, many people were under great uneaſineſs, as M. Benoit had before declared to the Delegates, that if this buſineſs was not concluded on that day, the King his Maſter would declare war againſt the Republic.

Paris, May 13. The diſtemper which haſtened the King's death not permitting the ceremonies which are uſually obſerved when a King dies, not even to have his body embalmed, it was carried the night he died to St. Denis, to be depoſited there till it can be interred. The Parliament received the next morning a letter from the King, to notify his acceſſion to the Throne, ordering

them to do juſtice, in the name of Louis XVI. &c. to be aſſured of his protection, &c. As the Queen has had the ſmall-pox, ſhe ſees and receives the perſons, who had the care of the late King.

Hague, May 17. Letters from Copenhagen adviſe, that the King of Denmark has given orders to fit out ſeven men of war without delay, which, it is ſaid, are to cruize in the Baltic, but with what intent is not known.

Warſaw, May 24. Since the 15th inſt. the Pruſſian troops greatly increaſe in Great Poland, their commanding officers, as in time of war, have ſealed up orders, which they dare not open till they arrive at certain places; 600 men of the Laſſaw regiment, and 500 of the Ingerſleben regiment, and a train of artillery, are juſt arrived at Kujavia, which foretells a new violation which the King of Pruſſia intends to commit in that province.

Another Pruſſian camp draws together near Graudnetz, at which the King himſelf is expected on the 5th of next month; and proper orders have been given to the Magiſtracy of Thorn, to ſend a certain quantity of hay, oats, ſtraw, and a certain number of large baggage waggons to that place, for the uſe of the camp.

The Ruſſian Miniſter here has received intelligence from the Ruſſian Grand army, that on the 15th ult. the whole army was between Jaloniza and Brailow, a few miles from the Banks of the Danube; that Count Romanzow left Jaſſy on the 12th ult. in order to take the command in chief of the army, and to paſs the Danube.

On the 18th, 19th and 20th inſt. we had ſuch a ſevere froſt, that all the rivers were covered with ice, and ſeveral people on the road were frozen to death.

Paris, June 6. The King holds frequent Privy Councils, to which only the Duke de Nivernois, M. de Maurepas, and M. de Sartine are admitted, from which it is preſumed that theſe Noblemen will be brought into the Miniſtry. It is pretended that the King, upon opening his late Majeſty's ſtrong box, found upwards of 200,000 Louis d'Ors in ſpecie. His Majeſty has taken from the Duke d'Aiguillon his regiment, which is looked upon as a very unfavourable omen for that Miniſter.

L O N D O N.

May 23. Monday evening Capt. Elphinſtone arrived in town expreſs from Sir Peter Dennis, Commander in Chief of the King's ſhips in the Mediterranean, with an account that the Dey of Algiers had behaved with the utmoſt inſolence and contempt to our flag, and peremptorily refuſed to receive Mr. Fraſer as Conſul from hence, nor would he ſuffer him to remain in the city. He concluded by ordering the Engliſh men of war to leave the Bay directly, with which the Admiral complied.

The Emperor of Germany continues raiſing troops in every part of his dominions, with the greateſt expedition, and is filling all his magazines with ſtores.

The new French King's mode of diſmiſſing his Grandfather's Miniſters contained ſome degree of humour. He ſent word to the Duke d'Aiguillon and the Chancellor, that they had been too near Lewis the XVth to be admitted into the preſence of his ſucceſſor, as he has not yet had the ſmall-pox, and that it was to avoid an infection that he had confined their female friend, Madame Barree, to a convent.

Saturday a Cabinet Council was held at the Earl of Suffolk's houſe, in Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, ſaid to be on ſettling ſome freſh inſtructions to be ſent to General Gage. There were preſent the Earls Gower, Sandwich, Rochford and Dartmouth, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord North.

Advices from Stockholm, of the 26th ult. mention, that the Senate had juſt been ſuddenly called together by his Swediſh Majeſty, on affairs of importance.

Letters from Amſterdam adviſe, that the directors of the Dutch Eaſt-India Company have made a formal Proteſt againſt the Conqueſt lately made by the forces of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, of the kingdom of Tanjore, and that the Proteſt had been ſent to the States-General.

May 24. Lord N——, a night or two ago, being in company with ſome friends, and the diſcourſe turning upon the abilities and natural diſpoſition of the young King of France, he took occaſion to paſs many encomiums upon him, and ſaid he ſhould make himſelf eaſy, and every man in England might do the ſame, for any thing that Prince intended againſt their tranquility; and added, that he believed there was not a Monarch in Europe of a more pacific diſpoſition than he was. Lord S—— paid attention to what he ſaid, and then replied: My Lord, what you ſay I believe to be true; but I fancy we had better inform ourſelves about the diſpoſitions of the Prince of Conde and the Duke of Orleans, if we are to be upon good terms with France.

Lord B—, 'tis reported, intends ſetting off for Paris in a few days, but whether his buſineſs is of a public or private nature we do not know.

Notwithſtanding the Premier may think to amuſe the nation into a ſupine lethargy, by crying peace, peace, yet there are letters in town, of indubitable authenticity, the purport of which wears a very different aſpect. An unpopular M——r has many private reaſons to wiſh a continuation of peace, none of the leaſt important of which is, his conſciouſneſs that nobody will lend him a ſhilling; a lottery ſubſcription is out of the queſtion.

An evening paper of laſt night ſays, We are aſſured that there is ſome reaſon to affirm, that the Secretary at War is now on the eve of reſignation. Many perſons are talked of to ſucceed him, amongſt whom is the Hon. C. Fox, Eſq;

May 25. They write from Dublin, that orders have been iſſued for compleating to the full number of effective men, eight regiments of foot on that eſtabliſhment, for which purpoſe recruiting parties have begun to beat up for volunteers.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 19.

"In conſequence of a particular clauſe in the new Revenue Law, Sir Edward Newenham waited on the Right Hon. Lord Lifford, Lord Chancellor of this kingdom, and reſigned his Commiſſions of the Peace, giving his reaſons in the following letter for ſo doing:

"My Lord,

"The Adminiſtration of this kingdom having thought proper to countenance a law, ſubverſive of the ancient form and principles of our once noble conſtitution, by ſubjecting Juſtices of the Peace and other Magiſtrates, who are the only conſtitutional officers for executing the laws of the land, to the unlimited controul and command of Exciſe and Cuſtom Officers, which, in my opinion, is more dangerous in its conſequences than a military Government; for we can guard againſt the encroachments of the latter, but this alteration of the laws renders our property precarious, endangers our domeſtic peace, and ſubjects our private family affairs to the inſpection of Exciſe Officers; it gives to future oppreſſive Chief Governors an opportunity to harraſs ſuch virtuous Magiſtrates, ſome of whom may be Members of the Houſe of Commons, as have the ſpirit to reject the temporizing offers, or diſobeying the unconſtitutional orders of Government, or who preſume, by virtue of their office, to ſummon the Electors together for general conſultation; or who, in any manner, exert the natural rights of mankind, though the ſame be agreeable to the laws of the land, but repugnant to miniſterial mandates.

"This being, in my humble opinion, the fatal tendency of the new Revenue Law, I muſt, with all due reſpect, intreat your Lordſhip to ſuperſede me in the Commiſſions of the Peace for the counties of Dublin, Kilkenny, Wicklow, Meath, Tipperary and Corke.

"I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect for your Lordſhip's many amiable public and private Virtues, "Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient, and

Belcamp, "Moſt humble Servant,

May 11, 1774. "Edw. Newenham."

May 27. The King's troops in the Electorate of Hanover at this time amount to 18,000 regulars, beſides eight regiments of militia, and ſeven other regiments in the different garriſons.

Account of the Debates in the Houſe of Commons yeſterday, on Sir James Lowther's motion, that the Bill for the better regulating the government of Quebec might be read a ſecond time.

Mr. T. Townſend ſtated many objections to the Bill, ſaid it was meant to overturn the preſent form of Government at Quebec, and eſtabliſh the Roman Catholic Religion and French Laws, and repeatedly deſired to know who were the Authors of the Bill.—Lord North obſerved, that the Government of Quebec had long been in a diſordered ſtate, and it was high time that ſomething was thought of for their benefit; that as to the Author of the Bill, it was ſufficient to ſay it came from the Houſe of Lords, and if the Commons and King aſſented to it, it would be a Bill of Parliament.—Mr. Dunning, in a very long ſpeech, went through the whole of the bill, ſtated numerous objections to it, ſaid it was the moſt pernicious Bill ever offered to Parliament, and would give ſuch encouragement to the French, that in caſe of a future war they would be maſters of all the land at the back of our Colonies, and thereby annoy us as they pleaſed; and obſerved, that veſting a power in the Governor to appoint 17 or 23 Council, which ever number he ſhould chuſe to be a Legiſlative Body, was a mere farce, for the Governor had not only the power of appointing, but ſuſpending or diſmiſſing, and therefore would have the Council entirely under his command: And as the Miniſter here would take care to have a creature of his for Governor, the people could expect no good. He ſpoke much likewiſe of the pernicious tendency of encouraging the Roman Catholic Religion there, almoſt in preference to the Proteſtant.----The Attorney-General gave the Houſe a chronological hiſtory of Canada, the different governments it had had, and how dangerous, cruel and unprecedented it was, to eſtabliſh new laws in a conquered country; he was therefore much for the bill, as it would let them enjoy all the ſame privileges as when taken.---- Serjeant Glynn anſwered all his objections; as a precedent, where new laws had been given to a conquered country, he mentioned Ireland and Wales, and ſaid that the preſent bill would affect the King's proclamation in 1763, when he promiſed that all perſons, who would go over to Quebec, ſhould be entitled to the ſame laws and protections as they had here; he ſaid this was directly contrary, for it was meant to have French laws, and the Roman Catholic religion. The Solicitor-General denied that either Ireland or Wales were ſimilar caſes.---Col. Barre gave the Houſe much information reſpecting the ſituation of the land, and the dangerous tendency that would enſue, was the preſent bill to paſs.—Mr. C. Fox objected much to a clauſe reſpecting tythes being allowed to be collected by the Roman Catholic Prieſts, which he ſaid was making it a money bill, and therefore it was highly improper for ſuch a bill to originate in the Lords: His ſpeech was ſhort, but to the purpoſe.—Mr. Dempſter ſaid, the impropriety of the bill ſtruck him, for it certainly was a bill either to take away or impoſe a Tax, and therefore ſhould have originated in the Commons; but he ſhould be glad of the Speaker's opinion.—Mr. Sawbridge ſaid, as he found the Speaker was unwilling to riſe, he ſhould not aſk his opinion as a favour, but as a part of his duty, and ſaid, if the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Dempſter) was willing, he would make it a Queſtion, whether the Speaker ſhould give his opinion or not?—The Speaker ſaid, he was not uſed to be called on in that manner, and that he did not think it his buſineſs to give any opinion on the affair.—A ſtrong but ſhort debate enſued, in which Mr. C. Fox, Mr Dempſter, Mr. T. Townſhend, Mr. Dunning, Serjeant Glynn, and Sir George Saville, ſtrongly contended that the bill was, to all intents and purpoſes, either a bill to impoſe a tax, or to repeal a part of a tax, and therefore was againſt a ſtanding order, concerning the privilege of all money-bills originating in that Houſe.—Lord North, and the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, defended the bill.—At half paſt nine the queſtion was put, that this bill be read a ſecond time, when the Houſe divided, Ayes 105, Noes 29.

May 30. During the late debates on American meaſures in the Upper Aſſembly, a Noble Duke, remarkably diſtinguiſhed for his popularity, in the courſe of his ſpeech, ſaid, "That if the Americans were thus to be treated, he could not help wiſhing them ſucceſs in their reſiſtance." Upon which Lord M. got up, and, after apologizing for expreſſions ſpoke in heat of argument, ſaid, "he was very ſure the Noble Duke would correct himſelf." His Grace ſoon after roſe, but, inſtead of correcting himſelf, re-worded his expreſſion, and formally appealed to the Bench of Biſhops, whether it did not well become a Chriſtian to wiſh relief to all thoſe who were heavy laden?

Extract of a letter from Elſineur.

"The King of Denmark has made ſome material alterations in the affairs of this kingdom. The Duke of Holſtein, his Majeſty's uncle, is made Commander in Chief of the Army. Admiral Rayter preſides over the Naval Affairs. The Queen Dowager is ſeldom ſeen at Court, and Prince Frederick is entirely excluded in State Affairs. However, there is not the leaſt proſpect of an accommodation taking place with the Queen Matilda."

In the Houſe of Commons, on Friday laſt, Lord Howe ſtrongly objected to a clauſe, which extends port-duties and fees of office to the iſland of Newfoundland. He was ſeconded by Lord Clare. Lord North anſwered, that it was only putting the ſettlers there on a footing with the reſt of North-America; that the deſcription in the law alluded to, did not extend to Newfoundland, it being an iſland; but that by the next year, if there ſhould be any inconvenience found to ariſe from the preſent clauſe, the parties aggrieved might ſtate its nature and extent, and he ſhould be very ready to join in giving any reaſonable relief. Mr. Mauger obſerved, that this was not the only grievance and diſcouragement the perſons who traded to that iſland had to complain of; that at preſent they brought home great quantities of oil and ſeal-ſkins, for which they were obliged to pay a duty; whereas thoſe concerned in the Greenland fiſhery, not only were free from any charge of that kind, but had likewiſe a bounty of 40s, per ton for every veſſel employed in that trade: He added, that our Navy being the bulwark of this country, and that depending on ſailors, he thought the Newfoundland fiſhery much more deſerving of encouragement than the Greenland, the former making ſailors, and the latter only employing them.

The Houſe then went into a Committee of Ways and Means, on which Lord North informed the Committee, that ſeveral port duties having exiſted at Quebec at the time of the conqueſt, which, on account of their ſuppoſed illegality, had never been collected, and that for many reaſons it was become neceſſary the people there ſhould contribute to the ſupport of the Civil Government, he would call a witneſs to the bar to confirm this aſſertion, and move for laying on certain duties upon a few articles of import into that province.

Sir Thomas Mills, Receiver-General, was accordingly examined. He ſaid, that the duties were endeavoured to be collected; that the right of levying them was denied; that there had been two Trials at Law, on the ſuppoſed right, but that the Juries in both caſes found generally againſt the Crown, on the idea that the duties were not claimed on the ſpecific articles on which they were levied by the French King; and that the moſt proper articles of conſumption to tax would be rums and brandies, which amounted on an average to about 300,000 gallons per annum. As ſoon as the evidence went from the Bar, Lord North, after ſpecifying his reaſons for giving the preference to the produce of the Weſt-India iſlands to that of North-America, propoſed the following duties: On all rums from thoſe iſlands, 3d. per gallon from ditto; from North-America, 6d. on rums from any of the iſlands, not belonging to the Crown of Great-Britain, 6d. on every gallon of melaſſes, or ſyrup, from the ſugar iſlands, 3d. and on the ſame from North-America, 6d. on Britiſh brandies, &c. 3d. on foreign brandies, 1s. and on every licence for ſelling wine, ale, &c. 1l. 16s. per annum.

That all the above duties be collected, towards raiſing a Revenue for paying the Civil Government, and for the better Adminiſtration of Juſtice in Canada.

That all the above duties ſhould be collected, over and above any duties now in being there.

Mr. Pulteney deſired to know what the former duties were.

Lord North and Mr. Grey Cooper anſwered, the ſame as was paid in all the other Colonies.

He then aroſe and ſaid, probably ſome objections might ariſe to having a Diſtillery in Quebec, as it was a corn country, and that the Canadians, rather than pay the taxes propoſed, would diſtil all their own liquors, and thereby baulk Government from receiving any revenue from the duties now mentioned; that in ſuch a caſe, he ſaid, he had another ſcheme to propoſe, that if Government found the Canadians really did diſtil all their own corn, which he believed would be impoſſible, then he ſhould move for Exciſe Officers to be appointed, in order to collect the inland duties, which would anſwer equally the ſame purpoſe.

June 1. By a letter from Conſtantinople we are informed, that a Congreſs is actually held at the army of the Grand Vizir to negociate a Peace, and that ſome Ruſſian Officers of Rank arrived at Conſtantinople, and were preſented to the Caimacan, after which they returned to the Turkiſh Grand Army; ſo that the intelligence from every quarter agrees, that the Peace is very near at hand.

A Number of Weavers, for Want of Employment here, have within theſe few Weeks engaged themſelves for Boſton, New-York and Philadelphia.

The report that the Parliament will be diſſolved ſoon after the adjournment is not true, Lord North having informed the Houſe, when they went into a Committee on the ſtate of the Gold Coin, on May 9, that he ſhould propoſe ſeveral reſolutions, ſome of which he ſhould move to have paſſed into laws, others to lay on the table for the diſcuſſion of Members for ſome time, and others to lay for next ſeſſion, which he imagined would commence about October. And on being aſked by ſome Members, why the Houſe was to meet ſo ſoon again, he anſwered, that, as the next ſeſſion would be the laſt of the preſent Parliament, it would be proper to meet early, to finiſh their buſineſs, that a new Parliament might be choſen the ſpring following.

In the Houſe of Commons, yeſterday, Mr. Baker preſented a petition from Thomas and William Penn, owners of great part of the province of Pennſylvania, ſetting forth, that by a bill depending in that Houſe, for the better ſecuring the Civil Government of Quebec, they were apprehenſive their property in the province of Pennſylvania would be greatly injured, and therefore praying that the ſaid Bill might not paſs into a Law, until they had been heard by themſelves, or Council, againſt the Bill.—Mr. Mackworth, after a long ſpeech againſt the Bill, moved for leave to preſent a petition from ſeveral Merchants in London, trading to Canada, ſetting forth, that ſeveral clauſes in the bill, if carried into execution, would materially injure their property, and deſired to be heard by themſelves, or Council, againſt the bill. Captain Phipps condemned the bill in the moſt ſevere terms; as did Mr. E. Burke, Mr. T. Townſhend, Mr. Mackworth. Mr. Pulteney, &c. all agreeing, that ſufficient evidence was not before the Houſe to enable them to go into a Committee.—Mr. Mackworth propoſed to have the papers of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Juſtice, and Advocate of Quebec, likewiſe the opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor-General here, laid before the Houſe, that the Houſe might have ſome information what thoſe learned perſons opinions were reſpecting the Government of Quebec.—An Addreſs to his Majeſty, to lay the above papers before the Houſe, was accordingly drawn up. Lord North objected to it, and ſaid, that as moſt of the perſons who ſent over thoſe papers were now in England, we had better have them examined at the Bar, which would be more expeditious, as the papers were long, and would take up much time copying.—A ſtrong debate then enſued, in which Mr. E. Burke, Col. Barre, Mr. Mackworth, Mr. Dempſter, Capt. Phipps, &c. were for the papers being produced, as by having them it would enable them to aſk the Gentlemen who ſhould attend at the Bar, ſuch queſtions as were proper, which they could not well do without the papers.—But on the queſtion being put, that the ſaid papers be laid before the Houſe, it was carried in the negative by at leaſt two to one.—The Houſe went into a Committee on the bill, and Mr. Manſfield, Council for the Merchants of London, Petitioners againſt the bill, was then called in, who, after a very long and ſenſible ſpeech, ſetting forth the dangerous tendency of the bill, deſired leave to call in Edward Watſon. He being accordingly called in, was aſked a conſiderable number of queſtions by Lord Barrington, Lord North, Lord Clare, Lord Carmarthen, Col. Barre, Capt. Phipps, Mr. W. Burke, Mr. Mackworth, Gov. Johnſton, Sir John Molyneaux, Mr. Hopkins, &c. as to the French and Engliſh laws in Canada, and to which the inhabitants gave the preference? He anſwered, the Engliſh laws; and gave the Houſe much information.—The Solicitor Gene-

ral desired to know, if the Canadians did not at first object to the Court of King's Bench being established in Canada, and for what reasons? He answered, on account of the exorbitant fees paid to Counsellors and Attornies. [The answer being so well pointed towards the Author of the Question, the House was in a laugh for full ten minutes.] —After he withdrew, Mr. Samuel Moretin was called in, who likewise spoke greatly in favour of the English Laws being exercised in Canada; they both mentioned, that the Canadians, as well as English, resident there, highly approved of Trials by Jury, and seemed to think that an annihilation of that right (which the bill is meant to take away) would greatly hurt the Colony. [The former of the witnesses had been nine years resident in Canada, the latter eleven.]—After the Witnesses and Council had withdrawn, Lord North moved, that the Chairman would leave the Chair, report a progress, and ask leave to sit again on Thursday, which was agreed to, and William Hay, Esq; Mr. Mazzeur, &c. &c. who have been in Office in Canada, are ordered to attend the House of Commons on that day.

June 3. A bill was brought in, pursuant to the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means of Friday, which were agreed to by the House on Tuesday last, for levying duties on certain articles of import into the province of Quebec. It was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Yesterday, by virtue of a commission from his Majesty, the royal assent was given to the following bills, viz.

The bill to provide commodious quarters for the officers and soldiers in America.

The bill for continuing an act for allowing the exportation of rice from Carolina and Georgia to the southward of Cape Finisterre.

The following are the heads of Lord Chatham's speech in the House of Lords on Friday last, on the third reading of the bill for the quartering of the soldiers in North-America.

He began by taking a very extensive and philosophical view of the the first settlements in America, which, he said, had they been planted by any other kingdom than ours, the inhabitants would have probably carried with them the chains of slavery, and a spirit of despotism; but as they were, they ought to be remembered as great instances to instruct the world to what a stretch of liberty mankind will naturally attain, when they are left to the free exercise of themselves. He then condemned several parts of the late conduct of the Americans, particularly that of the Bostonians relative to the tea, which he said was contrary to all the laws of policy, civilization and humanity; but though he thus, in the candour of opinion, and on an important question, when every thing should be laid open and impartially examined into, condemned some part of the American conduct, he must reprobate the whole of Government's acts relative to taxation; that this was his former opinion, and he should maintain it till death, That this country had no right, under Heaven, to tax America; that it was contrary to all the principles of justice and civil policy, and that neither the exigencies of the state, the growth of power, nor even the acquiescence in the taxes, could justify upon any occasion whatever. He concluded by going into the conduct of the Rockingham party, which he severely reprehended.

He spoke for an hour and ten minutes, seemed no way impaired in his voice, strength, or oratorical abilities, and was listened to with profound attention.

The following seems a convincing proof, that the negociation between the Turks and Russians for a peace is now a real one. A young gentleman, who applied the other day at the Russian Ambassador's, received for answer, that his Excellency had received instructions not to engage any more persons either for the navy or army of her Imperial Majesty.

The Council held yesterday at St. James's, we are told, was employed on some interesting advices received from America the preceding evening.

The report in the papers from Dantzic, that the King of Prussia was extremely ill, is not true; that Monarch the beginning of last week having, three or four days successively, reviewed his troops; after which he gave a splendid entertainment to the Princes and other general officers, and then set out for Potsdam.

June 6. On Saturday his Excellency William Tryon, Governor of New-York, attended at Court, for the first time since his arrival from that province, and was most graciously received by his Majesty.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 26, 1774.

"The Speech of Lewis XVI. to his Ministers in Council, the 20th of May, 1774.——

"My just grief must now give way to the more pressing duties of Royalty; I have assembled you in order to make my intentions known to you. I mean to be regularly present in Council, and take the advice of such, whom I shall think worthy of it by their wisdom and zealous attachment.---Let every one of you be prepared, at the time to be by me appointed, to hold himself in readiness, and deliver me a true and faithful account of his transactions in the department allotted to him, and receive my commands for the execution of what may be determined in my Council. As I have nothing in view but the good of my kingdom, and the happiness of my people, your concurrence alone to these objects will secure to you my approbation."

"The King coming through Paris on Friday last, in his way to the Meute, an incredible number of people flocked about his Majesty, rending the air with "*Vive le Roy!* Long live the King!" The young Monarch, moved at these tokens of their loyalty and attachment for his person, put his head out of the coach, and repeatedly exclaimed, *Vive mon peuple! Je vais donner tous mes soins pour vous rendre heureux.* Long live my people! Your happiness shall be the principal object of my care." His Majesty, farther to testify his heart-felt satisfaction, ordered the price of bread to be lowered a livre.

"A plan of a general œconomy is now preparing, under his Majesty's own direction.

"Twenty millions of livres are to be taken off the Land Tax.

"The circulation of corn and all sorts of grain is allowed throughout the whole kingdom, but none to be exported to foreign parts."

This day came on, in a Committee of the whole House of Commons, the further consideration of the bill for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, in North-America.

The following is a copy of the City Petition against the said bill:

To the Hon. the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled,

The humble petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled,

"SHEWETH,

"That your Petitioners are deeply concerned, and much alarmed, to find there is now a bill depending before this Honourable House, intituled, "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec, in North-America;" which, in all civil cases, takes away the exercise of the English law, and that sacred part of it, the Trial by Jury, and substitutes in its stead the French law of Canada, whereby the freedom of the person, and security of the property of his Majesty's subjects, are rendered very precarious.

"That if this bill passes into a law, the Roman Catholic will be the only legal established religion, without any provision being made for the free exercise of the protestant religion, which may prove greatly injurious and oppressive to his Majesty's protestant subjects, who do now, or may hereafter, reside in the said province.

"That the legislative power is vested solely in persons appointed during pleasure by the Crown, which is totally inconsistent with the liberty and principles of the English constitution.

"Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray, that the said bill may not pass into a law."

The real design of the Quebec bill, we hear, is to make it a Military Government, by way of check to several Provincial Assemblies and Proprietary Rights of the other provinces on that continent, and for this purpose it is certainly very properly situate, as it lays behind New-England, New-York, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and on all occasions may be of great use in keeping up that superiority of the Mother Country over the colonies, which Government has, of late, found to be very difficult. In the present political state of Quebec, it is likewise surprisingly adapted to this purpose:—The Canadians, sensible of the freedom they have hitherto enjoyed under the British Government, prefer it much to their former French Government; and at the same time, sensible of the commotions and squabbles between the Governors and Assemblies of several provinces around them, look upon Assemblies and Civil Governments as the means of stirring up dissentions between the King and his subjects, which the peaceable Canadians wish above all things to avoid, and are therefore very well content to have a Military Government established, having hitherto been so happy under one, and not yet contaminated with what is called the American Spirit of Liberty and Independency.

The Projector of the Quebec bill, that now makes so much noise, being kept so industriously a secret, causes many conjectures, and several persons are talked of as the father of this despotic bantling, which no one cares to own; among these are a Member of the Treasury Bench, a Great Civilian, and an unpopular Nobleman.

The following has been proposed by a Noble Lord (not in Administration) for terminating the disputes with the Americans: The Tea-Act to be repealed, and a certain stipulated sum to be raised by the House of Assembly in each province annually: And an act of oblivion to pass for all that has happened since the passing that act.

Letters from Genoa, by the last Flanders mail, advise, that the misunderstandings between the Courts of London and Morocco became more serious every day, and that the Emperor would not permit the English to carry from thence any provisions, without discharging all the duties laid on them.

June 8. Governor Johnstone, after stating his objection to the principles of the Canada Bill, and to the extension of Canada (which another Member informed the House was no less than eleven millions four hundred thousand acres more than as claimed by France) read a list of propositions, which, he said, appeared to him to be contained in the Bill, amongst which were—

That a State of Slavery is better than a State of Freedom.

That the Popish Religion is better than the Protestant.

That Juries are unnecessary, and therefore to be disused.

That Monopolies are useful to Trade.

That French Laws and commercial Regulations are preferable to English.

And that the Constitution, which our Ancestors had framed with so much wisdom, and established at the expence of so much blood and treasure, is to be destroyed by their wiser Sons.

The Nancy, Lockyer, which is arrived in the Downs, carried Tea to New-York, but it not being suffered to be landed, she has brought it back.

A Messenger was last night sent off with some instructions to the British Ambassador at Madrid, concerning the affair of Crab-Island. While some magnify this matter, as likely to prove a bone of contention, others, with more reason, think it will terminate amicably.

Continuation of the Account of the Proceedings in the House of Commons on the Bill for making better Provision for the Government of Quebec.

Yesterday Lord North proposed several blanks in order to fill up a Clause, some of which were objected to by Mr. Dempster, as to the number of souls in Quebec, to which objections Lord North agreed. The next objection was to a part of the preamble of a Clause, which says, "it will be highly expedient to grant them the same laws, by which their lives and property have been heretofore governed, protected and ordered."—Mr. Dempster and Mr. E. Burke objected to the word "protected," as it was, in their opinion, not true, and was at the same time paying the French too great a compliment.—Lord North, Lord Beauchamp, and Mr. Grey Cooper, insisted the word was proper, and that the Law that governed protected.—The next objection was made to the Clause, which repeals all the Ordinances granted by the King's Proclamation in 1763. A very strong debate ensued, in which Mr. Dunning spoke for near an hour and an half against it; he was supported by Mr. E. Burke, Captain Phipps, Mr. Howard, &c. Lord North, Mr. Cornwall, Lord Clare, Mr. Rice, &c. &c. as strongly supported the Clause; but about half past 8 o'clock the House divided nearly three to one in favour of the Clause.—The next objection was made to the Clause, which settles that Tythes and Dues shall be paid to the Romish Clergy.—A very strong debate here ensued, in which Mr. E. Burke, Mr. Baker, Mr. Dunning, Mr. W. Burke, Mr. C. Fox, Capt. Phipps, &c. strongly opposed not only the whole Clause, but particularly an alteration proposed by Lord North, which was, "that his Majesty should have power to appropriate, when he thought proper, the said Tythes unto the establishing a Protestant Clergy."—Lord North, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, &c. &c. as strongly supported the clause, with the amendment, and they were left debating it at 11 o'clock.

June 10. Yesterday there was a great levee at St. James's, and also a Privy Council, said to be in consequence of dispatches received from Boston. Sir Jeffery Amherst attended, and had a long conference with his Majesty. Lord Viscount Devereux was presented to his Majesty, on account of his late marriage; and this day his Lordship and his new married Lady will be presented to the Queen on the said occasion.

All the Officers belonging to the regiments in the West-India Islands, who are absent upon furlow, are ordered to join their respective corps immediately.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, June 6.

"Since my last the Commissioner went to Spithead, and paid his Majesty's ship Scarborough two months advance; and in a few hours after she proceeded for Boston, with money to pay the troops, and with an express of the determinations of our Court."

June 13. The Lords yesterday read a first time the bill for redeeming one million of the 3 per cent Annuities, and for establishing a lottery, and also an expiring law bill.

Read a second time the bill for establishing a fund for the support of the Government of Quebec.

We are informed the export trade of the islands of Jersey and Guernsey will shortly be regulated upon a new plan, so as to benefit his Majesty's revenue in a very considerable annual sum.

By advices from Corsica it appears, that a plot had been formed to cut off all the French on that island on Ascension-day, which probably would have taken place, but that it was discovered by a young girl, a native of Corsica, anxious for the preservation of her lover, a Frenchman.

Whitehall, June 9. The King has been pleased to appoint Thomas Oliver, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Governor of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, in America, in the room of Andrew Oliver, Esq; deceased.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 10.

We are informed by authority, that the honourable the Representatives of the government of the counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, met at New-Castle on the first instant, and adjourned until the next day, when they unanimously appointed Cæsar Rodney, Thomas M'Kean, and George Read, Esquires, or any two of them, deputies for the said colony at the ensuing general Congress.

Captain Richardson, from Liverpool, on the 24th ult. in lat. 37, long. 64: 30, spoke the ship Rosanna, Captain M'Patrick, and the Brig Globe, Captain Bingley, both from this Port for Lisbon.

Captain Hawkins, from Barbados, on the 28th ult. in lat. 24: 33, spoke a brig, Capt. Young, from St. Eustatia for New-York, 4 Days out; and on the 2d instant, in lat. 37, long. 61, he spoke Capt. Ashmead, in a brig from this port for Barbados, all well.

On the first instant, one of our pilots spoke with Capt. Morris, in a sloop, from New-York for Maryland, four days out, who informed him, that the evening before he saw a ship bottom up, about ten miles off Barnegat, but the wind blowing hard, and a high sea running, he could not stay by her.

Arrived from this Port. Captains Covell, Allen and Gilbert, at Lisbon.

The Captains Inglis, Foster and Gill, of this Port, are arrived in London from Jamaica.

*** The sale of *Jonathan Biles*'s estate, advertised in this paper by the Sheriff, will begin at four o'clock in the afternoon; and the sale of *Thomas James*'s estate will begin at 4 o'clock, at *Thomas Musgett*'s, instead of the *London Coffee-house*, on the 19th instant.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Joseph, R. Pye, Sloop Polly, W. Shine, Sloop Prudence, W. Harris, Sloop Mayflower, J. Fanning, and Sloop Endeavour, M. Maher, from N. Carolina. Sloop Betsey, V. Wightman, and Sloop Friendship, W. Grinnell, R. Island. Schooner Sukey, J. Hunt, N. Providence. Sloop Orange, H. Wright, N. York. Brig Friendship, F. Illingsworth, Dominica. Ship Butcombe, W. Phillips, Brig Kitty, G. Thompson, and Brig Sally, E. Preston, Jamaica. Schooner Trial, J. Bradford, and Schooner Polly, J. Vickary, St. Eustatia. Sloop Elizabeth and Sarah, R. Bedlow, and Schooner Crosby, J. Bryan, St. Croix. Brig Charlotte, P. Parker, Hispaniola. Brig Lowther, M. Power, and Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados. Ship Peggy, E. Yorke, Lisbon. Schooner Elizabeth, S. Glover, Montserrat. Brig Prince of Wales, J. Woods, Tortola. Ship George, S. Martin, Lisbon. Ship Mercury, R. Collins, Madeira. Brig Peggy, J. Garrigues, from Genoa.

Outwards. Brig Three Brothers, D. Turrell, and Brig Susanna, W. Nicholls, Dominica. Sloop Thomas, W. Worth, Virginia. Brig Boston Packet, F. Morch, Liverpool. Sloop Dove, J. Beach, St. Eustatia. Ship Jenny, A. M'Ilvaine, Cork. Ship Rebecca, L. Albro, Falmouth, G. B. Schooner Betsey, D. Riddle, Hispaniola. Ship Cæsar, W. Miller, for Jamaica.

Cleared. Sloop Two Brothers, J. French, to R. Island. Sloop Three Brothers, A. Mills, Schooner Nancy, H. Stocker, Schooner John, E. Howell, Sloop Industry, C. Gale, and Schooner Elizabeth, W. Brown, N. Carolina. Sloop Sally, J. Thompson, Schooner Polly, W. Newton, and Schooner Two Brothers, T. Ellis, N. Providence. Schooner Betsey, R. Patterson, Jamaica. Brig Rebecca, J. Shields, and Schooner Yorke, W. Carlisle, Antigua. Sloop Polly, W. Furnall, Portsmouth, N. E. Schooner Hetty, A. Dyar, Georgia. Schooner Joseph, P. Bubier, Salem, N. E. Brig Two Friends, P. Bruster, London. Ship Chalkley, E. Spain, Bristol. Sloop Potowmack, G. Rowe, and Schooner Priscilla, W. Wise, Maryland. Schooner Three Friends, D. Robins, Sinnepuxent. Ship Pennsylvania Packet, P. Osborne, Ship Albion, T. Crippen, and Ship Hope, R. M'Clenachan, Liverpool. Brig Addison, T. Candel, to Cadiz.

RUM, SUGAR, and a few Bags of very good COTTON, to be sold by

August 9, 1774. DANIEL ROBERDEAU.

OFFICE for the SALE of Real Estates, at the Corner of Black-horse-alley, in Front-street,

ON Wednesday, the 31st day of August instant, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the London Coffee-house, if not sold before at private sale, two messuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground, whereon they stand, situate on the south-westerly side of Shackamaxon-street, in Kensington, in the Northern Liberties; the lot contains in breadth on the said street 32 feet, and extends that breadth to the distance of 75 feet, and then widens to the breadth of 29 feet, and so continues to the farther of 29 feet. Also one other lot, situate on the south-westerly side of the said Shackamaxon-street, and contains in breadth on said street 28 feet, and extends in length on Queen-street 104 feet. And also one groundrent of Two Pounds Five Shillings, money of Pennsylvania, issuing and payable out of a lot of ground, situate between the above two described lots; now in the tenure of Samuel Winchet; the whole premises subject to a groundrent of Five Pounds Five Shillings a year, payable to Thomas Say and Richard Blackham. For terms of sale, apply to said office, where are to be sold, sundry lots of ground in the city of Philadelphia, and District of Southwark; also sundry lots in the said city, the District of Southwark, and in the Northern Liberties, to be lett on groundrent. Plans of all which are to be seen at the said office.

JAMES HUMPHREYS, THOMAS PROCTOR.

Sundry sums of money to be lett out at interest, on good security. Enquire at the above office, where all business in the Notary and Conveyancing way is carried on as usual, by

JAMES HUMPHREYS.

THIS is to give notice to the public, that the inhabitants of Hunterdon county, West New-Jersey, have obtained leave of the General Assembly of New-Jersey to bring in a bill, at their next session, to make a law, giving liberty to all persons to catch fish in the river Delaware, by driving the same with brush swabs; and accordingly we, the inhabitants of the county of Hunterdon, intend to bring in a bill for that purpose, at their next session. *August* 6, 1774.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS SAMUEL PENNOCK, of the city of Philadelphia, Hatter, has thought fit (through the inſtigation of his malicious friends) to publiſh me in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 2380, forewarning all perſons from truſting me on his account, and likewiſe affirms that I have another huſband living, by the name of John Morton, which, with a ſafe conſcience, I deny; therefore take this method to inform the public, and all whom it may concern, that I have been married to the ſaid Pennock eight years, and always behaved as a prudent wife to him, and can produce, when neceſſary, a ſufficient teſtimonial of my lawful marriage to the ſaid Pennock, and alſo an authentic power of attorney, under hand and ſeal, to collect his debts, and enjoy all that is or may be belonging to him hereafter, and can aſſure the public, that Mr. Pennock and his friends have uſed me extremely ill, at ſundry times. As witneſs my hand,

¶ MARTHA PENNOCK.

RUN away, the 16th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living near Oxford, in Talbot county, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named Thomas Burn, a ſhoemaker by trade, about 5 feet high, about 22 years of age, of a fair complexion, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has ſhort dark coloured hair, and ſandy beard; had on, when he went away, a coarſe felt hat, a pale blew ſaggathy coat, black and dirty, much worn, coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, old white kerſey jacket, mended with ſtriped red and white ſwanſkin on the fore parts of it, thread ſtockings, old ſhoes, with large pewter buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Thirty Shillings reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

§ RICHARD BARNETT.

WHEREAS JAMES REED, Tavern-keeper, at Chriſtiana-Bridge, the 28th of July laſt, obtained a NOTE, of the Subſcriber, for THIRTEEN POUNDS, in a very fraudulent Manner; this is to forewarn every Perſon not to purchaſe or buy ſaid Note, for I never will pay it. Given under my Hand, this third Day of Auguſt, 1774.

¶ GEORGE HENERY,

TWELVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Lebanon Town, Lancaſter County, the two following ſervants, viz. JOE, a mulattoe man, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably white, about 28 years of age, a ſtout well made fellow, with grey eyes; had on and took with him a green ſaggathy coat, ſtriped ſilk jacket, a fine ruffled ſhirt, a dark coloured coat, a white jacket, three home-made flax ſhirts, a half worn beaver hat, two pair of ſtriped cotton trowſers, a ſtriped cotton jacket, one pair of good ſhoes, a good rifle gun, a pair of piſtols, and has a good ſum of money with him.

JOHN PLATFOOT, an Engliſhman, about 5 feet 5 inches high, brown hair, a thick ſet fellow, down look, and talks broad Engliſh, took with him two pair of tow trowſers, a flax ſhirt, and a jacket, the other cloaths unknown. They both went away laſt Sunday night, and it is ſuppoſed they will travel through the Jerſeys to New-England. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants in any goal, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have TEN POUNDS *reward for* JOE, *and* FORTY SHILLINGS *for* J. PLATFOOT, *beſides reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ *THOMAS CLARK.*

N. B. It is ſuppoſed they will both change their names and cloaths. All maſters of veſſels and others are hereby deſired not to harbour or conceal them, as they will anſwer the ſame at their peril.

Lower Merion, Philadelphia county, July 12, 1774.

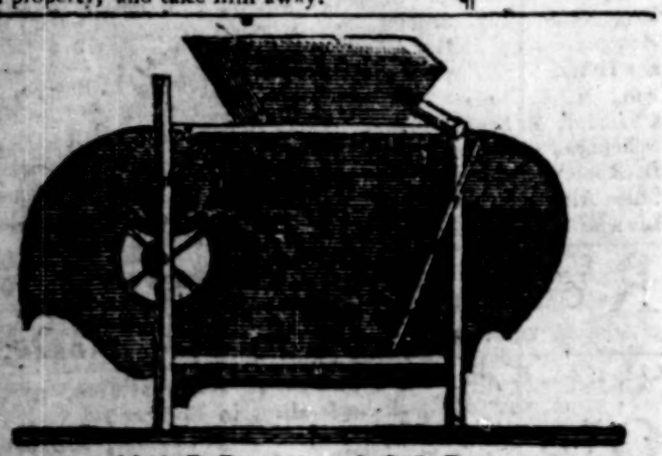
EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

YESTERDAY abſented from her maſter, a Scotch indented ſervant GIRL, named *Martha M'Loud*, about 18 years of age, a likely well ſet perſon, of a fair complexion, light coloured hair, cut ſhort; had on, when ſhe went away, a round-ear'd cap, croſs-barred charlotte gown, of brown and white colours, intermixed with green and white flowers, a blue worſted ſkirt, two red petticoats, one of which is fine ſerge, a pair of old buckſkin ſhoes, and white worſted ſtockings; ſhe lately lived with a certain Alexander Chiſholm, Inn-keeper, in Burlington, who aſſigned her to George Bartram, Merchant, in Philadelphia, and was by him aſſigned to me, the firſt day of this inſtant. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and delivers her to her maſter, the ſubſcriber, or ſecures her, ſo as ſhe may be had again, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN ZELL.

N. B. All perſons whatſoever are forbid to harbour or conceal her at their peril. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of July laſt, an apprentice LAD, named ROBERT CAMBURN, about 20 years of age; took with him nothing but a ſhirt and trowſers, when he went away. Whoever brings ſaid apprentice home to his ſaid maſter, ſhall receive SIX-PENCE reward, from RICHARD CAYFORD. ¶

THIS is to give notice, that there is at the plantation of JAMES M'KESSON, on Thomas's Creek, in York county, a certain treſpaſſing bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, and about 16 or 17 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, a natural trotter, without any brand. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, and take him away. ¶



MADE AND SOLD BY

ROBERT PARRISH,

At his houſe, in Third-ſtreet, a few doors above Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the Golden Swan tavern, Philadelphia,

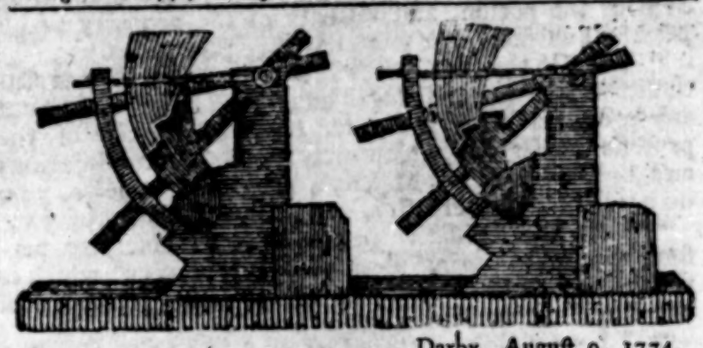
ROLLING SCREENS, for cleaning wheat and flax-ſeed, conſiſting of four different ſorts of wire each, calculated to great exactneſs, and found by experience to anſwer well; ſmall bolts for Indian meal in mills, ſtanding ſcreens, ſhoe and ſhoot ditto; wire ſieves, of different ſorts, ſuitable for Indian meal, wheat, or other grain, alſo for iron ore, ſugar, ground bark, &c. ſhort cloths for millers, found by experience to exceed any other kind, and a variety of wire work, ſuitable for cellar windows, ſpring houſes, and many other uſes; DUTCH FANS, of different ſorts, with good improvements, ſuitable for moſt kinds of grain; ſeveral ſorts of boxes, with knives for cutting ſtraw, and curriers beam boards, of lignum vitæ.

Alſo at the ſame place are made all ſorts of planes, ſuitable for carpenters, cabinet-makers, coach-makers, coopers and others, and are allowed (by the beſt judges) to be as compleat and good as thoſe made in London; any perſon applying as above may depend on being ſerved with all reaſonable diſpatch. All orders from town or country ſhall be carefully attended to.

N. B. Boxes or cheſts, with an aſſortment of various kinds of tools (very convenient for farmers, maſters of veſſels, and others) will be ſorted and put up upon a ſhort notice.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, on the 19th of June laſt, a large BAY MARE, about 5 or 6 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark, her near hind foot white, a ſnip on her noſe, ſhe trots and paces. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Auguſt 6, 1774. § ROBERT BURR.



Darby, Auguſt 9, 1774.

WHEREAS the dwelling-houſe, work-ſhop, dye-houſe, preſſes, &c. belonging to the ſubſcriber, were deſtroyed by fire on the 3d day of May laſt, by reaſon whereof it has been out of his power to ſerve his cuſtomers as uſual, but as the works are now all re-built, and in excellent order, he hopes for the continuation of their cuſtom. All thoſe that are pleaſed to favour him with work, may be aſſured he will uſe his utmoſt endeavours to give them ſatisfaction, in the various branches of fulling, dying, &c. AARON OAKFORD, Fuller and Dyer.

N. B. Cloths, ſtuffs, &c. are received for him by John Hyder, at the Old Ferry-houſe, Aaron Muſgrove, Nathaniel Donnell, and Joſeph Rigby, merchants, near the Drawbridge, and by William Dibley, at the Croſs-keys, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Alſo by Valentine Weaver, and Mary Withey, in the borough of Cheſter; due attendance is given at each of thoſe places, at leaſt once a week. ¶

PENNSYLVANIA, ſs. JULY 26, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY, appointed to audit and ſettle the PUBLIC ACCOMPTS, will meet at the State-houſe, on the fifth day of September next, at 9 o' clock in the morning, to attend that buſineſs; and purpoſe to proceed on the ſame, by adjournments from day to day, until the whole is finiſhed. The ſeveral county Treaſurers, Collectors of Exciſe, and all others concerned, are therefore deſired to have their reſpective accompts prepared for examination and adjuſtment, at the time and place aforeſaid. And all ſuch who ſhall fail therein, or neglect to produce their accounts and vouchers, before the 16th of the ſame month [at which time it is intended to ſettle the Provincial Treaſurer's Accompts] muſt expect the Committee will be under the neceſſity of REPORTING ſuch NEGLECT to the Aſſembly, at their next meeting.

General Poſt-Office, New-York, July 15, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, for the further improving of correſpondence, a RIDER will ſet out from Philadelphia for Baltimore every Saturday, on the arrival of the Poſt from New-York, and return to that place on Thurſday morning following. *By command of the Dep. Poſt-Maſter General,*

R. N. COLDEN, D. Secretary.

This day is publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JOHN SPARHAWK and JOHN DUNLAP,

In Philadelphia, price Ten Shillings, neatly bound,

JULIET GRENVILLE,

OR THE HISTORY OF THE

HUMAN HEART,

(Three volumes elegantly printed in two) By Mr. BROOKE, *author of the* FOOL OF QUALITY.

THIS ingenious and pathetic work abounds with ſentiments of the moſt refined and important kind.---Animated with the love of virtue, the author has endeavoured to diſſeminate its ſeeds into the minds of the riſing generation, and in order to engage the attention of the young, the gay, and the indolent, he has delivered the moſt important precepts under the pleaſing veil of an engaging narrative.---And thus the reader becomes enamoured of virtue, while he is engaged in the peruſal of an intereſting tale.

"JULIET GRENVILLE is indubitably a work of genius and uncommon merit; as are indeed all the productions of this writer, from his Guſtavus Vaſa to the preſent work. He entitles it "The Hiſtory of the Human Heart."---And it muſt be acknowledged the human heart is a ſubject with which Mr. Brooke ſeems to be ſo well acquainted, that we may truly ſay, he has in various inſtances deſcribed its native operations and genuine movements, that while we read him, our feeling, to uſe his own expreſſion, "like a tuned, though ſubordinate inſtrument, bear uniſon and accord to every word he utters."

Monthly Review.

To the Subſcribers for the Plan or Maps of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, with the Catalogue of Purchaſers, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the Pleaſure to inform you that the Maps are now ready to be delivered, and the Book of Explanation, which is to accompany the ſame, is in the Preſs, and will be ready to be delivered in about three Weeks Time at fartheſt, at my Houſe, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, in Arch-ſtreet.---There needs very little to be ſaid, in regard to the Uſefulneſs of theſe Maps, *as it is ſo well known at this Time.* Let it ſuffice, that it is a ſhort and full Account of all the Lands granted by William Penn, Eſq; Proprietor and Governor of Pennſylvania, to the ſeveral Purchaſers in England, Ireland, Scotland and Germany, with the Number of their Lots appurtenant to their Purchaſe, whereby the Deſcendants may, at firſt View, ſee the Inheritance of their Forefathers, and thoſe inclining to Purchaſe, may do it with Safety.

And whereas, in the Pennſylvania Packet, No. 140, the following Note is publiſhed, viz. "Reed's Plans of the Liberties "of Philadelphia, with a Liſt of Subſcribers, and Book of Re-"ferences to each Plan, to be ſold by Benjamin Davis."---I think it neceſſary to inform the Subſcribers, that thoſe Maps are not ſold by Mr. Davis, nor by any other Perſon on my Account, except by Mr. NICHOLAS BROOKS, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, in Second-ſtreet, near Black-horſe-alley, and that the Book contains a Liſt of Purchaſers, and not a Liſt of Subſcribers. I am, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient humble Servant,

July 6, 1774. JOHN REED.

N. B. Any Gentleman inclining to have their Maps framed, painted, gilded and varniſhed, may have them done in the neateſt manner, by applying to Mr. *Brooks*, or to Mr. *James Gillingham.*

¶ 7ſ 6.

WANTS an Employment, in either a Store or Compting-Houſe, a young Man, who can be well recommended, writes a good Hand, and has ſerved in both Places; he would have no Objection to engage for two or three Years. Any One who may have Occaſion for ſuch a Perſon, by directing a Line to A. B. to be left at the Printers hereof, mentioning where to be found, will be immediately attended on. ¶

WANTS a PLACE, either public or private,

A YOUNG MAN, lately arrived from France, where he has made his Studies, and taken out his Letters of Maſter of Arts, he will undertake perfectly teaching French, Latin, Modern Hiſtory, Geography, the Principles of Aſtronomy, Eloquence, and Experimental Philoſophy; can be very well recommended for his Aſſiduity and Honeſty. Application to be made to the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

New-York, July 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS, on the 19th of June laſt paſt, a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in Half Johannes, of 9 dwt. to be delivered by him at Quebec, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of England, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmall-pox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, with ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in Boſton, from whence he removed to Quebec, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in New-Caſtle, Virginia, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board Captain John F. Pruym, for Albany, and took with him a blue caſſimer, and dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Joſeph Thorp, in any of his Majeſty's goals on this continent, ſhall be entitled to *Ten per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of *Fifty Pounds* when convicted. Apply to *Curſon* and *Seaton*, of New-York; *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of Philadelphia; *Robert Chriſtie*, of Baltimore; *James Gibſon*, and *Company*, of Virginia; *John Bondfield*, of Quebec; *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Roove*, of Boſton. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this JOSEPH THORP, ſince the 19th of June laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, which will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off the continent.

Roſegill, in the County of Middleſex, Virginia, July 6, 1774.

A valuable SALE of LANDS.

TO be ſold, a tract of land, in Berkeley and Frederick counties, containing twelve thouſand and ſeventy-ſix acres: It lies ſeven miles on each ſide of Shenandoah river, the quantity on the eaſt-ſide being only a ſlip of grounds, is inconſiderable; the quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniencies attending it great. There are two plentiful ſtreams of water running through marſhes three miles in length, ſome of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the reſt, at a very ſmall expence, might ſoon be reduced to the like ſtate. On each ſide of the ſtreams mills might be erected and furnaces, the land affording ſtone and lime, iron and lead ore. On one of the ſtreams I have already erected a complete merchant-mill, with a pair of the beſt French burrs for grinding of wheat, and another pair of common ſtones for grinding of Indian corn; beſides this there is near the dwelling-houſe a tub-mill; on the other ſtream there is a valuable ſaw-mill. There are five ſettled and improved plantations; on one of them is a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, and a kitchen, dairy and all other convenient out-houſes; on another plantation, where Michael Pike lived, there is a good ſtone houſe, and at the other plantation there are overſeer's houſes, Negroe quarters, barns, ſtables, tobacco houſes, &c. The above tract ſhall be either partitioned off in lots of a thouſand or five hundred acres, or ſold bodily to one purchaſer. Belonging to this eſtate there are one hundred and twelve Negroes to be diſpoſed of, together with all the ſtock of cattle, equal to any in the colony, horſes, mares, colts, hogs, &c. likewiſe all the neceſſary implements for the planter or farmer.

Any perſon or perſons, inclinable to purchaſe, are deſired to make their propoſals to me at Roſegill, on the river Rappahannock, or to leave them with the overſeer, who lives at the houſe plantation, and will ſhew the land. In the Month of November I ſhall be on the premiſes, and then may be perſonally treated with.

Part of this land, and ſome of the Negroes, belonging to my eldeſt ſon, who leaves me to the diſpoſition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part.

RALPH WORMELEY.

Juſt imported in the Bella, Captain Jones, from London, and to be ſold by

ANDREW PORTER,

In Union-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

A MOST curious, elegant and beſt finiſhed portable optical apparatus, conſiſting of a braſs ſcioptric ball and ſocket, a beſt ſolar microſcope, a Wilſon's compleat, a compound microſcope, a beſt triple object glaſs perſpective, with four eye glaſſes, and one with two eye glaſſes, in green nourſe ſkin, and a ſolar teleſcope, each in ſpotted fiſh ſkin and braſs, the whole contained in a neat mahogany box, lined with velvet; priſms of the beſt quality; beſt barometer, cylinder, thermometer and hygrometer, in a mahogany frame, with glaſs and braſs doors; a compleat manual orrery; a moſt elegant pair of 15 inch globes, mounted on beſt mahogany claw frames, with hour circles at each pole, twilight circles, with entire braſs ribs to ſupport the horiſon, and with compaſs boxes; 12 inch ditto, compleatly and elegantly furniſhed; beſt mahogany ſextants (being the only inſtruments that are calculated for finding the longitude by an obſervation of the diſtance of the moon from the ſun or ſtars, &c. and anſwering all the purpoſes of taking altitudes and finding the latitude by obſervation to the greateſt accuracy) with braſs arches, 3 dark glaſſes, and adjuſting ſcrews to indexes; teleſcopes and magnifying glaſſes, each in a mahogany caſe; beſt gunter two feet ſliding rules; ditto ſcales, with dividers of various ſizes.----The above philoſophical and mathematical inſtruments were made under the ſpecial direction of an able mathematician, ſo that they are in their kind perhaps the beſt and moſt compleat ever imported.

Alſo the following BOOKS, &c. Folio bibles with notes and cuts, bound in calf-ſkin and lettered; ſchool bibles and teſtaments, Pain's architecture, Prieſtly's electricity, Martin's philoſophy, Keil's natural philoſophy, Emerſon's mechanics, ditto trigonometry, ditto conic ſections, Cotes's hydroſtatics, Sherwin's tables, Martin's uſe of the globes, ditto optics, Robertſon's navigation, Croſby's navigation, Atkinſon's epitome, Martin's mariners mirror, Emerſon's algebra, Hammond's algebra, Cunn's euclid, Johnſon's dictionary, Entick's dictionary, the art of ſpeaking, Telemachus in 2 vols. French and Engliſh, Croxal's Æſop, Hawney's menſuration, the Seaman's aſſiſtant, the Schoolmaſter's aſſiſtant, Mair's book-keeping, Dilworth's book-keeping. Likewiſe a great quantity of pro patria, pot, marble and poſt paper, all which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms. ¶ 10ſ.

N. B. The ſaid PORTER, with a well qualified aſſiſtant, continues teaching an Engliſh and mathematical ſchool as uſual.

WEST-RIVER, June 21, 1774.

RUN away, from the ſubſcribers, on Saturday night laſt, a ſervant man, named JAMES BROOKS, a Painter by trade; had on a blue pea jacket, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, an old hat, and a new pair of ſhoes; he wears his own hair ſhort and curled all round, is about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſlim made, much pitted with the ſmall-pox. Likewiſe JOHN PARSONS, a Shoemaker by trade, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, well featured, light hair, curled all round, born in London; had on, and took with him, a blue broadcloth coat, leather breeches, two ſhirts of ravens duck, one ditto check, two pair of ozenbrigs trowſers. Alſo HUGH JOPP, a Tailor by trade, born in Scotland, about 5 feet 9 inches high; had on, and took with him, two check ſhirts, a pair of ozenbrigs trowſers, two ſuits of clothes, one a brown, the other a mixed blue, a dark complexion, full faced, and much given to talking, wears his own hair tied behind; it is likely they will change their clothes; they were ſeen to paſs through Wilmington on Wedneſday, about 11 o'clock. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervants, ſhall receive FOUR POUNDS reward for each, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, SAMUEL GALLOWAY, or STEPHEN STEWARD.

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